# The New-York Times.

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## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

### INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Army Bill in the Senate.

Matteson's Case Referred to a Select Committee.

Another Letter from Governor Walker on Lecompton—The Minnesota Senatorship, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

MATTESON arrived here to-day. His friends say that the reference to a Select Committee is satisfactory, because it gives him an opportunity for trial.

Governor WALKER has written a letter to the Indiana Convention, which I am assured is in more earnest opposition to the President's course on Lecompton than anything he has heretofore published. His friends deny any reconciliation with the President.

The vote in the Senate to-day, referring General SICKLES' application to be admitted to a seat, is supposed to involve a rejection of his application.

BROWN, of South Carolina, has been appointed Consul at Richmond. S.

[FURNISHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The defeat of the Army bill in the Senate is not considered as conclusive against an increase of the Army, as it is thought the bill pending in the House will, with slight amendments, be accepted by a majority of the Senate.

The House Committee on Elections have come to no conclusion respecting the Ohio contested case.

The United States Supreme Court will adjourn to-morrow until the 1st of April next.

It is not true that the House Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill for the Territorial Government of Sierra Nevada. They have merely decided to consider the memorial on the subject.

Hon. THOMAS B. CLAY, of Kentucky, was in his seat in the House to-day, and received the congratulations of his friends.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

## XXXVth CONGRESS.--First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. MASON presented resolutions asking information as to the condition of the Navy for many years past; also, relative to captures of vessels and prize money during the last war.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented a letter from Mr. SHERMAN, and moved that he take his seat as Senator from Minnesota. The letter argues that Minnesota is a sovereign State, and one of the members of the United States. It refers to several precedents for the guidance of the Senate in the matter.

A division took place as to whether it was a privileged question.

Mr. FOOT thought it was, but contended that Minnesota had not so far complied with the terms of admission as to entitle her Senators to be sworn without some action of Congress.

Mr. CRITTENDEN sent up Mr. SHERMAN' credentials. He argued that the matter was a question of privilege. He contended that Mr. SHERMAN' right to a seat was as good as his own, and urged the importance of immediate action.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost, by a vote of 26 to 32.

Mr. TOOMBS said the whole question was, "Is Minnesota a State?" He submitted a resolution referring the question of Mr. SHERMAN to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether Minnesota was a State in the Union under the Constitution.

The Army Bill was then taken up for consideration.

The pending proposition was the substitute of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for the employment of 4,000 volunteers.

This was amended by reducing the number to 3,000.

The bill was then discussed at length and the substitute rejected by 28 against 26.

Mr. HUNTER proposed as a substitute for the original bill, to increase the regular army by adding to it one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantry.

Mr. POLK moved to amend Mr. HUNTER's substitute by authorizing the President to accept of the services of volunteers, not exceeding 3,000, to serve as cavalry or infantry for two years, unless sooner discharged.

This was adopted by 27 against 25.

The bill, in this form, was then reported to the Senate and rejected by 28 against 25.

YEAS--Messrs. Bell, Briggs, Broderick, Cameron, Crittenden, Douglas, Green, Gwin, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs.

NAYS--Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, King, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Simmons, Slidell, Thomson of New-Jersey, Trumbull, Wilson, Wright, Yulee.

ABSENT--Messrs. Bates, Bright, Collamer, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Jones, Kennedy, Pearce, Reid, Wade, Henderson.

An amicable explanation took place between Messrs. BELL and JOHNSON. Mr. BELL remarked that he did not say that he would disregard the instructions of the Tennessee Legislature, but that he would not obey them; nor did he say that he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He was inclined to go against it, but would await new developments.

Mr. BAYARD begged leave to interpose, saying that he had paid particular attention to Mr. BELL's speech, and when Mr. JOHNSON replied, he saw that Mr. JOHNSON had misapprehended when he spoke as if Mr. BELL had pledged himself to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. QUITMAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontiers of Texas; also, authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. Mr. QUITMAN expressed his opinion that this was more indicative of public sentiment than any yet presented. Action thereupon was postponed till Wednesday.

The Matteson expulsion case was called up.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, expressed his firm belief that the House had power, and it was its duty, to pass the resolutions, and to do it at once. All the facts in the case were in the form of depositions, with which members were probably familiar.

Mr. KUNKEL said that on a former occasion, he had moved as an act of justice the postponement of the case, having been informed that Mrs. MATTESON was sick. He had since then learned that the statement was fabricated. Some accounts say that she was sick and others that she was enjoying better health than ever. He read a statement from the family physician, to the effect that Mrs. MATTESON had not seen a well day for six months past, and during the last few weeks had suffered more than ever.

Mr. HOWARD said a more important question could not be presented. He voted for the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON because he thought it just, but he would defend the constitutional rights in the House. The last Congress had exhausted its constitutional power over the subject. Where is the law or the clause in the Constitution prohibiting the people from electing any man they chose?

Mr. STANTON contended that the House must keep within the spirit of Constitutional rules, and the rules of the common law, namely: That no man shall be punished twice for the same offence. Mr. MATTESON has already been tried, convicted and punished.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, believed that MATTESON was guilty, and that his conduct was disgraceful as an American citizen; but contended that Constitution gave Congress no power to expel a member excepting for disorderly conduct. The House should adopt rules, which should be the ground of expulsion. He anticipated no good results from deciding this case in the absence of such rules. Mr. MATTESON's constituents doubtless would, next November, place the seal of condemnation upon his conduct. Each constituency should have the right to decide for itself the character of its own representative.

Mr. GROW said the people of Mr. MATTESON's Congressional District had a right to be represented on the floor of this House, but Mr. MATTESON's absence shows conclusively that he ought not to be here. Neither the sickness of a wife, nor the death of a father, nor the illness of friends should detain a member from his post. He rejoiced that the work of purification had commenced by the Republican Party, and invoked the House to establish a precedent by an immediate decision.

Mr. HUGHES was opposed to hasty action, therefore moved the reference of the resolutions to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, contended that it was the right and duty of the House to expel a member for improper conduct, but thought its action should be controlled by good and sufficient reasons. It was due to Mr. MATTESON's constituents that the House should act, in order to give them an opportunity to pass themselves upon his conduct. He favored the reference to a Select or other Committee.

Mr. STANTON would refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary. He doubted whether the House had the power to expel Mr. MATTESON again. He believed Mr. MATTESON's trial was a fair one. Punishment followed it, and yet Mr. SMITH would punish him again for the same offence. He protested in the name of justice against such a proceeding. He wanted the power of the House limited by legislation as to the particular manner of dealing with such questions of privilege.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said that he would expel Mr. MATTESON, not only as a punishment, but for the purification of the House. He would favor his expulsion as long as he (Jones) should be a member of the House, if Mr. MATTESON's constituents should re-elect him. He considered him morally disqualified for a member of the American Congress.

Mr. CURTIS considered Mr. MATTESON unworthy association with members, and their self-respect required his expulsion.

Mr. HASKIN defended the resolution. He said that a gross outrage had been committed, and the House, by the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON, had removed a part of some excrescence. They were not punishing him twice for the same offence, but only vindicating the character of the House. He would not be compelled to sit with felons and scoundrels if he could help himself. The country demanded MATTESON's expulsion.

Mr. MORRILL asked whether MATTESON's constituents had demanded it, or whether there were any petitions for it.

Mr. HARRIS said he had received batches of letters and newspapers, but didn't know or care about petitions. The House was acting independently of MATTESON's constituents.

Mr. GROW said the letter on which the charges against MATTESON were based, was known to his constituents at the time he was elected to Congress. The gentleman from Illinois had said he "would not sit here with rogues and villains;" but, continued Mr. GROW, the people of the Congressional districts choose our associates. If members had this right,—if they can say who shall sit here,—they could exercise the power of tyrants. Suppose a convicted murderer was sent here, could the majority drive him out? He protested against such an assumption.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected--61 against 122.

It was then referred to a select Committee, by 93 against 87.

Adjourned.

### The Present Condition of Affairs in Mexico--A Review of Recent Events--Great Colonization Scheme, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1858.

From a conversation with Admiral ZERMAN, of the Mexican navy, who arrived here last evening, direct from the City of Mexico, I have gleaned some interesting facts relative to the events which resulted in the recent overthrow of President COMONFORT, the present condition of the Church and Liberal Parties in that country, and the means by which the Liberals hope to regain entire possession of the country and its Government. Admiral ZERMAN is a very intelligent gentleman, and tells his story modestly and with an air of naturalness and truth which gives it much force. It appears that he has long been a friend of COMONFORT, having left San Francisco in 1854, upon the application of General ALVAREZ, to assist in the plans for the overthrow of the existing Government, in which, it will be remembered, COMONFORT and ALVAREZ were friends and co-workers. The Admiral also rendered essential service, subsequently, in electioneering in various provinces for the elevation of COMONFORT to the Presidency, and in sustaining his Administration, until he fell into the fatal error of establishing the plan of Tacubaya, declaring himself Dictator, and then lacked the energy and decision to act out a Dictator's part.

ZERMAN speaks in terms of high admiration of COMONFORT, as a good and honest man, but considers him weak, timid and vacillating, without any settled policy, and swayed hither and yon by whoever happens to be in his confidence for an hour. It would seem to be very clear that to this amiable weakness of character is owing his own fall and the present distracted condition of his country. It was in December last that he asked extraordinary powers of Congress. These being granted, he used them to put down Congress itself, and made himself supreme Dictator. When he had done this he lost his position as a Constitutional President—for he had abolished the basis of his own power. At this juncture, Mr. FOSSETH, the American Minister, said to him: "I cannot treat with you, for it is the opinion of all the diplomatic corps that you are no longer the Chief Magistrate of this Republic." He acknowledged the proposition, and then attempted to unite all the opponents of the Church Party against the plan of Tacubaya, which himself had made. The retrograde movement was too late,—for the troops in the City of Mexico, together with their leaders, had already gone over to the other side,—the Church Party having an abundance of money, and using it freely to win over the soldiery.

The precise condition of this question will probably be more clearly understood by reference to COMONFORT's proclamation, a copy of which I inclose,—and which, I believe, has not been published heretofore.

JUAREZ, President of the Supreme Court by the Constitution, now became Provisional President of the Republic, as COMONFORT had in effect abdicated. COMONFORT, to get rid of him, put him in prison. Admiral ZERMAN, with two hundred men, released JUAREZ immediately, sent him off under safe escort to Guanaxuato, where he set up the Constitutional Government again. Having started JUAREZ, ZERMAN told COMONFORT what he had done, and then proposed to him an energetic and decisive plan for the defeat of the Church party. ZULOAGA was set up as President by the latter, and had control of the citadel, besides some twenty-five hundred troops posted in the Convent of San Domingo. ZERMAN's proposition was to attack and defeat the latter—which he considered easy of accomplishment in their pent-up position—and then to arrest ZULOAGA and hang him up for his treason in usurping the Government in defiance of the Constitution. This done, an arrangement between COMONFORT and JUAREZ was contemplated, in which the latter should return to the Supreme Court, and the Presidency be restored to COMONFORT. Had the latter had the moral courage to confront this plan, ZERMAN believes it would have ended the difficulty in a few hours.

COMONFORT objected to so[] energetic a policy, and temporized awhile, but at last consented and gave ZERMAN an order for ZULOAGA's arrest. ZERMAN and his friends watched their opportunity to seize ZULOAGA as he was leaving COMONFORT's room, where he had been to converse with him. As he started to leave, ZERMAN seized him, telling him he was a prisoner by COMONFORT's order. Turning to the latter, ZULOAGA protested his long, faithful friendship, and succeeded in inducing COMONFORT to countermand the order for his arrest, and to direct that he be permitted to depart, much to the disgust of the Admiral. COMONFORT's error seems to have been in supposing that by mild measures he could win and control the turbulent spirits who were arranged in opposition to him. The error was fatal,—for the instant ZULOAGA left COMONFORT's house, he proceeded to the citadel, and turned its guns against the man who had just spared him.

This was on the 20th January, and the next day ZULOAGA had little difficulty in gaining control of the entire city, as the troops had already sold out to the Church. COMONFORT then fled the city, and ZERMAN put himself under the protection of the American Legation until he could find means of escape. Puebla soon pronounced for the Church party, and a body of troops under HEGOYA took Toluca, a small town twelve leagues distant from the City of Mexico. This was the extent of the triumph of the Church party up to the latest accounts. In SONORA, Jalisco, Tepic, Guadalajara, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz and everywhere else throughout the country, except in the City of Mexico, Puebla and Toluca, the Liberal Party were still in the ascendant, and Admiral ZERMAN thinks will remain so.

The Liberals, however, are poor, so far as cash is concerned, and so are unable to move against the Church party. If they can get the means of paying troops, ZERMAN believes that in fifteen days the Church party can and will be entirely routed, and the Constitutional Government reëstablished in the hands of the Liberals. It is to further a movement of this sort that the Admiral is now here. He thinks the money can be raised from private sources, to be returned out of the proceeds of Church property, to be confiscated under a law of 1856, after the restoration of the Liberals. But, as an auxiliary measure, the Liberals are anxious that the Government of the United States should instruct its Minister to transfer the United States Legation temporarily to Guanaxuato, where the Juarez Government is located. Thus far Mr. FOSSETH has recognized neither Government, and Admiral ZERMAN does not now ask that he should recognize the GUANAXUATO Government; but he is of opinion that our Minister's simple departure for that place would have vast moral influence in weakening and breaking down the Church party.

Prior to the fall of COMONFORT treaties had been negotiated between his Government and Mr. FOSSETH, but not concluded. These looked to a loan of money by the United States to Mexico, in security for which the State of SONORA would have been pledged, the guarantee of the Tehuantepec inter-oceanic enterprise and an arrangement by which our commerce with Mexico should be greatly favored and developed. If the Liberal Party is restored, Admiral ZERMAN states that all these arrangements can be carried out as easily as they were with COMONFORT, although the latter, he thinks, can never regain political position in the country.

Whether or no the President will authorize Mr. FOSSETH, who, Mr. ZERMAN states, is very popular in Mexico, remains to be seen. COMONFORT is expected here on Wednesday next, and his arrival and story doubtless will be awaited ere any action is taken. That the United States have nothing to hope for in the way of treaties from the Church Party, long experience has shown, and Mr. BUCHANAN can hardly fail to understand the sound policy of doing whatever can be done with propriety to sustain the Liberal cause in Mexico.

I learn incidentally that a citizen of New-York, now here, has a contract with the Mexican Government, for a great colonization scheme in Mexico,—and upon inquiry of Admiral ZERMAN he informs me that it has the approval both of the Liberals and of the Church Party. I believe the plan will be made public within a few days, accompanied by an invitation for american colonists.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, of New-York, delivered an excellent Anti-Lecompton and Union speech to-day, in reply to Hon. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, who had proclaimed disunion as a consequence of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution. S.

### More Developments of Election Frauds in Kansas.

GOVERNOR STEWART OF MISSOURI IMPLICATED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Leavenworth *Times* says that the Judges and Clerks of the Election at Shawnee have been arrested, and that they testified under oath before the Investigating Committee that the poll-book of SHAWNEE was taken to Westport, and three hundred names added thereto in that place. J. J. CLEMENS, Postmaster at Leavenworth, was burned in effigy on the 15th inst., and threats were made to hang him, if caught.

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Investigating Commission for the investigation of election frauds, sat through the whole of Saturday night. Dr. SABIN, of BROWNVILLE, Kansas, a reliable gentlemen, was one of the witnesses examined. He testified that about two weeks before the 4th of January he was in the Virginia Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo., and there overheard a conversation between Governor STEWART, of Missouri, and FRANK MARSHALL, of KANSAS. STEWART assured MARSHALL that arrangements had been perfected by which several hundred voters were to be sent over into the border precincts to participate in the election. He gave him the full details of the localities and numbers.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Commission had just returned from Johnson County with four persons who were implicated directly or indirectly, in the enormous frauds of the 4th of January election.

Shawnee Precinct, as you will remember, returned over nine hundred (900) votes. C. C. GOODRAT, one of the Clerks of Election there, was examined under oath. After some hesitation, he finally gave a full history of the affair.

He swore that there were but about one hundred and sixty-three honest votes polled. The polls closed at 9 o'clock P. M. Early the next morning he and the other clerk went over to Westport, Mo., and there, in Colonel BOONE's store, added several hundred names to those of the *bona fide* voters. The names were read to them from some list, by a son of Rev. "TOM JOHNSON," and other Pro-Slavery men. The Judges' certificates (which had been made out on separate sheets of paper) were pasted on at the foot of these bogus returns, and they were then sent to CALHOUN. Colonel DANFORTH, of Westport, (who is known to have acted under instructions from CALHOUN, and who was also connected with the frauds in the other precincts,) was the instigator and director of the swindle.

The Judges corroborated this testimony fully, and swore that several hundred names had been added to the returns, after the polls were closed and they had made out their certificates.

As these witnesses gave their testimony under the direct promise that they should be protected back to their homes, they were sent back quietly, early yesterday morning. They will, of course, flee to Missouri.

The Spring Hill returns showed a Free-State majority. The Pro-Slavery messenger by whom they were to be sent in, never delivered them, and now swears that he *lost them on the way*. CRAYON.

### News from Mexico.

OPPOSITION TO ZULOAGA--THE CAMPEACHY TROUBLES SETTLED, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 21st inst. Little political change had yet occurred, although the Government was violently opposed by General MEJIA, who was also committing terrible outrages upon the people of Sierra Blanche. They had applied to the Constitutional Government at Guanaxuato for aid against him.

It was reported that the States of Vera Cruz, Ojaca, and Puebla, had sent 8,500 men and forty pieces of artillery against Gen. ZULOAGA.

The troubles in Campeachy had been settled.

The whole State of Yucatan was united against ZULOAGA.

ZULOAGA had issued a decree making the duties on goods imported *via* Vera Cruz and Tampico payable in the capital; and payment otherwise would not be recognized.

*El Progreso* comments severely on the action of Minister FOSSETH, and of the military representatives of European Powers, in recognizing the new authorities.

### Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The new Parliament met here to-day. There was a very full attendance of members. Solicitor-General SMITH, the ministerial candidate for Speaker, was elected by a large majority. The Governor-General's speech will be delivered to-morrow.

### New-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 25--11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now due at this port with three days' later news from Europe. A light southwest wind is blowing, and it is snowing.

### Three Persons Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

At Clinton, Mass., this morning, a man aged seventy, a widow woman aged thirty, and a child, all Irish, were burned to death in a wooden tenement in which they lived. We have not learned their names.

### IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Brigham Young, Heber Kimball and others Indicted for High Treason.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

E. G. BROWNE, the Utah correspondent of the New-York Tribune, arrived here last night, in company with U. S. Attorney HOCKADAY. They left Camp Scott on January 5. The health of the army continued good, and the weather was remarkably mild for the region. Very little snow had fallen, and in the immediate vicinity of the camp the ground was almost bare.

The United States District Court have indicted BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER KIMBALL and others, for high treason.

The Mormon Legislature was still in session.

The latest dates received from the States were to the 1st of October.

Much anxiety was felt to hear from the East, in consequence of the rumored money panic.

### Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and WELCOME B. SAYLES was elected President. After a sharp debate the Convention adjourned to the 16th of March, without making any nominations.

### The Steamer Atlanta, &c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Atlanta*, from New-York, has not yet arrived here.

*Last evening, the schooner Col. Satterlee* arrived from New-York. She reports experiencing heavy weather.

### "The Diamond Lens"--A Literary Controversy.

*To the Editors of the Evening Post:*

I have to excuse myself for again troubling you about a matter which has already occupied more than its share of the public attention. Your paper was the first to give currency to a report that I am not the author of the story entitled the "The Diamond Lens," published in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Not having any particular desire to withdraw the veil which that magazine spreads between the public and the personality of its contributors, I contented myself at the time with briefly contradicting said report over the signature of "The Author" of the story in question. As this has failed to prevent the reiteration of the slander by persons who studiously endeavor to conceal their individuality, I am forced to take more positive grounds. In the New-York correspondence of the New-Orleans *Delta* of Feb. 7, I find the following paragraph over the signature of J. J.:

"Apropos of the *New Monthly*, a good story is told of the way it feeds on dead men's brains, and I give it as it was told to me.

One of the contributors (FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN) recently published a very much-admired story which he called the 'Diamond Lens.' The whole idea is said to be directly plagiarized from WILLIAM C. NOZZO, a young man of wonderful genius, who came this country, and after struggling awhile with poverty and his hopes, committed suicide.

Among other things which he wrote, was a deliciously little fancy, called the 'Dew Drop' in which he saw a fairy-like and beautiful city; soon in this city he distinguished a beautiful young girl, beloved by a young man, who beheld his love in a hundred ways, whom he watched until he beheld her wasted away and die by her. By and by, an elephant-power man comes along, who is received with favor by the lovely maiden, whereupon the poor imaginary lover became so jealous that he dashed his dew-drop to pieces, thus destroying his whole castle in the air at one blow.

This story was circulated only in manuscript among a few intimate friends, and the idea has been wholly transferred to the 'Diamond Lens,' in which Mr. O'BRIEN sees everything that NOZZO saw in the 'Dew Drop.' It is mixed with some German *diablerie*, but all the touching, tender poetic beauty of the original is retained."

In reply to this broad accusation, I beg permission to present a few facts.

"J. J." the correspondent of the *Delta*, is a lady of this City, the wife of a person who has some connection with the daily press. This lady informed a friend of mine, in the earliest stage of the "Diamond Lens" controversy, that at an evening party at which she was present a certain reporter or editor connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES stated positively that he had read or heard read many years since a story by Mr. NOZZO, which was, in all respects, similar to the "Diamond Lens." This statement was accompanied by certain details, which left on the minds of all present an impression that the assertion of the said reporter or editor was altogether unimpeachable. The name of this reporter or editor being furnished to me through the same channel that supplied me with the other facts, I addressed a brief note to him, demanding whether he had ever made such an assertion. I received, the same day, a *point-blank denial*. It is evident that a falsehood lies between "J. J." the lively correspondent of the *Delta*, and the editor or reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES. I have too much respect for the female sex not to hope that it does not rest on the side of the lady. I refrain from, at present, giving the names of the two parties in question, but shall do so most assuredly if I trace a repetition of this injurious accusation to either of them.

I now, for the second time, state most distinctly that I am the sole author of the "Diamond Lens;" that in its conception and composition I have been indebted to no one; that I am fully prepared to support these assertions with the most positive proofs, and with this broad assertion, which I trust will cover all the grounds, I leave to J. J., and the before-mentioned reporter or editor of the before-mentioned daily, the pleasant task of arranging which of them will shoulder the falsehood. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

REPLY TO MR. O'BRIEN.

*To the Editors of the Evening Post:*

A communication in your paper of last Saturday, signed FITZ JAS. O'BRIEN, *refers in somewhat* discourteous terms to "a certain reporter or editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES," who appears to have been guilty of insinuating that the idea of the "Diamond Lens," the authorship of which is claimed by Mr. O'B., was not his. As Mr. O'B. distinctly places a charge of falsehood on the shoulders of "the before-mentioned reporter or editor of the before-mentioned *daily*," and proposes presently to "publish names" and indulge in a general *expose* if the party in question ventures to repeat his assertion, I beg leave to state, through your columns, that I am the individual to whom reference is made, with whom Mr. O'BRIEN has held the "correspondence" to which he alludes, and upon whom threats are entirely thrown away. I now distinctly assert precisely what I have said, on excellent authority, in private, viz.: that the beautiful idea wrought up in the story of the "Diamond Lens" was conceived and brought forth some years since by Mr. WILLIAM NOZZO. It was read in Mr. NOZZO's manuscript at the time by a number of literary gentlemen in this City. On the appearance of the number of the *Atlantic Monthly* containing the story of the "Diamond Lens," the precise resemblance of the plot to that of Mr. NOZZO's *Microcosmos* was instantly recognized, and the subject became a matter of gossip in literary circles. An intimate friend of Mr. NOZZO, who has not yet perused Mr. O'BRIEN's version, read *Microcosmos* years before poor NOZZO came to his end. My statements were made on this gentleman's authority, and until I had obtained his consent to the use of his name, if necessary, I refrained from replying to the charges of Mr. O'BRIEN. I am now in possession of his permit to give his authority; and his name, with those of several other gentlemen, is entirely at Mr. O'BRIEN's service, together with a number of other facts which I shall be happy to air for that gentleman's benefit, if he desires it.

I presume that Mr. O'BRIEN bases his charge of "point-blank denial," and consequent falsehood, against me, upon the fact that in a categorical answer which I returned in the "correspondence" to which he alluded, I stated distinctly that I never asserted that I had read the story of the *Diamond Lens* in the manuscript of Mr. NOZZO several years ago. A definite query was put; I answered it definitely and concisely. Mr. O'BRIEN did not ask me exactly what I had to say, and, although I should have been happy to furnish him with that information, I did not feel called upon to volunteer it. The letters which passed between us were very short, and, on Mr. O'BRIEN's part, slightly pugnacious. As they will not occupy much space, I ask your permission to produce them here, and save Mr. O'B. the trouble of doing it afterwards:

FIGARO'S OFFICE, Jan. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It has been reported to me that you have lately asserted in various places that you read my story of "The Diamond Lens" some years ago, in the manuscript of Mr. WILLIAM NOZZO. You will oblige me by letting me know, at your earliest convenience, if there is any truth in this statement.

Yours, very truly, FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday is received. You request me to state if there is any truth in a report which has reached you, to the effect that I asserted in various places that I had read your story of "The Diamond Lens" some years ago, in the manuscript of Mr. WILLIAM NOZZO?

In reply, I have to state that I have never made such an assertion. Yours TRULY TRUTH.

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN, Esq.

I do not suppose it is of any earthly consequence to anybody about which this and what did not write this story, about which the newspapers have had so much to say. Mr. O'BRIEN, however, has seen fit to force us into it, and I am disposed to accommodate him—especially as he says a lady is in the case; and as your humble servant's "respect for the female sex" is at least as great as his own, I have a great pleasure in exonerating the lively lady correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, and assuming to myself whatever of responsibility this foolish affair may involve. I am obliged to you for your courtesy, Messrs. Editors, and have the pleasure to subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,
AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

### The Pacific Hotel Disaster at St. Louis.

HORRIBLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Arrest for Murder and Setting Fire to the Hotel.

Eighteen Bodies Recovered--Others Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

CHARLES L. TAYLOR, *alias* RAMSDELL, has been arrested for setting fire to the Pacific Hotel, after murdering SPENCER DOANE, one of its inmates. By STEARNS, the landlord, and CHARLES WALBRUN, the watchman, have also been arrested. The examination takes place to-morrow, when it is supposed that one of the most atrocious and diabolical acts ever committed will be developed.

Newspaper Accounts of the Disaster.

*From the St. Louis Republican, 25th.*

One of the most calamitous events that has ever occurred in this city, involving a fearful extent of loss of life and property, transpired Saturday morning, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock. The Pacific Hotel, situated on the corner of Poplar and Seventh streets, together with the contents of a number of stores on the first floor beneath, were entirely consumed by fire.

The origin of the conflagration is at present not known with certainty. The prevailing impression is that the flames first broke out in the rear of the drug store of DUNCAN G. JONES, one door from the corner of Seventh-street.

The loss of property, though large, is nothing to the destruction of human lives which this catastrophe has occasioned. From the best information we can gather there were about 100 persons sleeping in the Hotel at the time of the occurrence. It appears that the entire building was enveloped in the raging element before scarcely any of the lodgers were awakened to a full sense of their danger. And when the inmates were finally aroused it was only to find all opportunities of egress closed to them, for the staircases in front and behind were already gone or so nearly so that an attempt to escape by those means would be only rushing into the arms of inevitable death. The scene that ensued baffles any effort at description.

The stairs gone, the roof and floors lash by inch giving way, and the lurid flames shooting up momentarily thicker and hotter, many sought to escape the impending hazard of being burned to death, through the scarcely less dangerous process of jumping to the ground from the windows. Of those who endeavored to save their lives in this way we saw six at the Sisters' Hospital yesterday. MR. H. HUBBARD, *who arrived in St. Louis from Boston about* eight weeks since, was occupying with his lady a room on the third floor. Mrs. HUBBARD was first aroused, and awakened her husband. Hardly had he come to be conscious of the cause of the surrounding confusion, before he saw his wife leap headlong out of the window on Poplar-street. Seeing no other means of saving himself he followed her, and both fell, not far apart, on the pavement. Mrs. HUBBARD had one of her legs fractured in two places, and had the knee-cap of the other dislocated. Besides this, her lower jaw was broken in two places. It is not expected she will survive. Mr. HUBBARD had the ankle-joint and hip of his left leg displaced, and received a severe contusion on the forehead. He is not thought to be in a dangerous condition.

JAMES F. GARRETT, local reporter of the *Leader* of this city, in attempting to escape with his wife and child, fell to the cellar. Besides receiving some bad burns on the face, head and legs, by some means his right foot was cut to the bone from about the middle to the heel. It is feared, too, that his lungs are injured from inhaling hot air. He is thought to be in a critical situation.

Three men were seen to jump from the second story of the back part of the building, at the same time. Two of them got off without much injury. The other was taken on a plank to a fruit store on Sixth-street, below Poplar, where he died at about 5 o'clock. The latter we understand to be T. HART STRONG, a lawyer of this city.

At King's Hotel we found the family of Dr. WELTS, whose escape was indeed miraculous. The Dr. himself leaped through the window of his room, and jumped to the ground, whence encouraging his wife, three children and nurse, they too followed his example, he breaking their fall, and all reached terra firma in safety, having only the record of danger perceptible in a few skin-deep wounds.

The only means of identification of six bodies will be by the papers and other articles found upon them. On one there was a letter addressed to EPHRAIM DOANE, at Chicago. Also, a patent right issued to EPHRAIM DOANE and WILLIAM S. FARMER. Below the shirt bosom of a second was written the name of J. M. GREGG. On a third was a lot of letters addressed to EVAN J. WATKINS, one of which contained an Odd Fellow's travelling pass. The above, we believe, embraces all of the loot which have yet been taken out and have not yet been recognized.

CHARLES DAVIS, aged about twenty-five, employed as baggage-master on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, arrived in town Friday evening, and put up, as usual, at the Hotel, with a lad aged fourteen years, his wife's brother, named WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, who was employed by the same company as a train-boy. They are both reported to be dead. The former leaves a wife and child, residing at Terre Haute.

Mr. THOMAS M. BARKER, of Jefferson City, agent of the Jefferson *Examiner*, relates the following:

I occupied room No. 21, about the centre of the Hotel, in the third story, and was awakened about 3 o'clock by a bustling noise in the hall, and a faint cry of "fire!" I raised up in my bed and put my hand against the wall, and found it hot enough to blister. I jumped up, put on my pants, under-coat, over-coat and shoes; then unlocked the door, and found it difficult to get out into the hall, on account of the crowd. I got out rather sideways with the crowd, just in front of Mr. ROCHESTER, who had a trunk on his shoulder, and tried to get to the front of the house on the Seventh-street side, felt a hand and push on my shoulder, which seemed to signify that I should go to the back of the house, as the crowd were moving that way. All the while there were cries of women, "Oh God! oh Heavens!" which I heard, until oppressed by a feeling of suffocation, I lost the sense of sound. When I found myself in danger of suffocation, I let fall my baggage and dropped my head to the floor. This relieved me for the moment. Many of the crowd had their trunks on their shoulders and dropped them, one after another, from suffocation, and many fell with them. I could hear the noise of their falling, the smoke being now so dense I was prevented from seeing them. I also heard their gasps in efforts to breathe. I reached the window, and so nearly in a state of suffocation, that for the first time I deemed myself in danger of death. Here I again got breath, but do not know whether it was by stooping to the floor or by a rush of air in at the window. At my shoulder, just then, Mr. ROCHESTER struck the window to break the glass to get air, but while doing so, fell back, and I saw him no more. As ROCHESTER disappeared, I heard a running noise in the hall, and turning around I recognized Mr. STRONG. He jumped over the heads of persons in front of him (one of whom was six feet two inches tall) and went through the window feet foremost, carrying sash and all with him. Mr. TORRENCE came to my side and walked through the window, gasping and apparently so weak he could scarcely stand. I followed after him, and like himself and Mr. STRONG, found myself on the roof of a small building on the plat of the back buildings. TORRENCE and myself jumped about twelve feet down on to the kitchen roof, which we gained in safety. I now looked about this roof for STRONG. Not finding him, I looked down into the back-yard, and by the light of the flames saw him lying on his back, and motionless. I listened but did not hear him groan, and concluded that he was dead. Not a word passed between myself and TORRENCE until I discovered STRONG. I then said "there lies STRONG and our plan is to jump." He agreed with me. Before jumping we tried the windows on that side of the hotel thinking we might get in and gain the piazza in front, but on breaking the glass, we were repelled by the smoke, which was thicker there than in the story above from which we had come. We went back to the edge of the roof from which STRONG had fallen. I again spoke to TORRENCE, saying I would jump first. I looked down to see if I could jump without striking STRONG, who lay between two openings or cellar-ways, part of an incomplete foundation there which had never been built upon. I found I could not possibly clear STRONG with any security to myself. The fire was making rapid progress, and I felt the roof trembling under me. I then said to TORRENCE "If I am hurt I will halloo," so he could be guided by that how to jump. In another instant I was on the body of Mr. STRONG. All this, from the time of leaving my bed, transpired in about five minutes. I rose to my feet, and TORRENCE then came down, striking where I did. I did not feel at all hurt, but greatly excited. Seeing TORRENCE fall down into one of the cellar-ways, I called out, "Watch!" "Help!" in two

The New-York Times, Friday, February 26, 1858.

## NEW CHARTER FOR BROOKLYN.

Legislature of the State of New-York.

SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

From Committee of Conference.

The Clerk of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, and stands out in the square for the entertainment of the people. The word is very explainable, and is much admired.

"A large number, mostly from this city, have been sent to Richmond, or else entirely withdrawn to the western part of Virginia, for, very much to the vexation of everybody, that republican State is still overwhelmingly democratic, and the Democratic party there is in the full tide of success. The Democratic Governor, Letcher, is a thorough-going Democrat, and has been elected by a majority of from 5,000 to 6,000 votes. The Democratic majority in the Legislature is also very large. The Democrats have a majority of 15 in the Senate, and 30 in the House of Delegates. The Democrats have also elected their Speaker in the House of Delegates, and have a majority of the Committees. The Democrats have also elected their Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. The Democrats have also elected their Doorkeeper, and have a majority of the Committees. The Democrats have also elected their Messenger, and have a majority of the Committees. The Democrats have also elected their Postmaster, and have a majority of the Committees. The Democrats have also elected their Librarian, and have a majority of the Committees. The Democrats have also elected their Chaplain, and have a majority of the Committees. The Democrats have also elected their Janitor

# The New-York Times, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862.

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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 25c cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

All letters should be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


### Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—SONNAMBULA.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—GUTTER-SNIPE—THE ASTONISHED MESSENGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JEALOUS WIVES—SOUND AS THE SWAN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—NEW YORK ODD FELLOWS—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—JACOB GUTTAR—MAGIC HANDS—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—SARATOGA JOURNAL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MACBETH—LAFFITE—THE PRISONER OF CHILLON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—MAID OF THE WARLOCK—Afternoon—THE SCARLET LETTER.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway—NEGRO MELODIES.

### Mails Close at Post-Office.

For Europe and the Canadas.....½ P. M.

For Boston.....½ A. M.

For the South.....½ A. M. and ½ P. M.

For Albany.....½ A. M. and ½ P. M.

For Western Ohio.....½ A. M. and ½ P. M.

For the South, &c.....½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

### Ocean Steamers.

The Baltic leaves Liverpool for New-York.....Feb. 7

The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana..Feb. 17

The Hermann leaves New-York for Hamburg.....March 1

The Adriatic leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3

The Illinois leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall.....March 5

The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 15

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *America*, now in her thirteenth day, had not been seen at Halifax at a late hour last night.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. MASON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a series of resolutions calling for information relative to the condition of the Navy for many years past, and also relative to captures of vessels and prize-money during the last war. A letter was presented from Gen. SHIELDS, Senator elect from Minnesota, asking to be allowed to take his seat. A debate arose as to the proper course to pursue under the circumstances, and the matter was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Army bill then came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Several substitutes and amendments were proposed and rejected, and finally the bill, amended on motion of Mr. FOOT, so as to authorize the President to accept the services of 5,000 volunteers, to serve as cavalry or infantry for two years, unless sooner discharged, was reported to the Senate, and rejected by 31 Ayes to 31 Noes. An amicable personal explanation took place between Messrs. BELL and JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House Mr. QUITMAN, Chairman of Old Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers, for the defence of the Texas frontier, and authorizing the President to call out, if considered necessary, four additional regiments of volunteers. The Matteson expulsion case came up, and after a long debate, the House voted to refer the matter to a Select Committee, by a vote of 95 against 87.

The most important matter before the State Senate yesterday was the presentation of the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill for the repeal of the act erecting the Metropolitan Police District. We give the majority report in favor of the repeal elsewhere in full. A petition was presented from the New-York Bar asking for the reduction of Sheriff's fees, accompanied by a bill for regulating the fees in the County Court. Nothing of special importance was done in the Assembly.

The Kansas election frauds, it seems, were not confined to Delaware Crossings. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the Territorial Legislature, has ascertained that the poll-book of Shawnee, also, was taken over into Westport, and 300 names added to the list in that place. General CALHOUN, if he was sincere in the declaration of his purpose to act fairly and honestly in the matter, will be obliged to revise the returns from nearly every part of the Territory. This Investigating Committee was appointed by the Territorial Legislature, in which the rejection of the Oxford County returns by Messrs. WALKER and STANTON gave the Free-State men a majority. It has no legal authority to decide who are and who are not legal members of the State Legislature, but it can and does expose to the public the frauds by which the elections in nearly every part of the Territory seem to have been distinguished.

Terrible developments are expected to be brought to light with reference to the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis. Yesterday a man named CHARLES L. TAYLOR, otherwise known as SANDERS, was arrested for *setting fire to the hotel, after murdering Ephraim Deane, one of the inmates*. The landlord, Dr. STRADER, and CHARLES WARNOCK, a watchman, have also been arrested, though the nature of the charges against them is not stated in the telegraph dispatch. The examination of the accused persons will take place to-day.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, we receive later advices from Mexico. Little political change seems to have occurred, though the opposition to ZULOAGA was very decided in some quarters. The whole State of Tamaulipas was united against him, and it was reported that Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Puebla had sent 5,000 men and 40 pieces of artillery to oppose him. The troubles in Campeachy have been settled.

Advices have been received from Camp Scott, the headquarters of the Utah Army, to Jan. 5, by the arrival of Mr. ROCKAFELT, U. S. Attorney at St. Louis. The health of the army continued good, and the weather was remarkably mild. The most important item of intelligence is to the effect that the U. S. District Court had indicted BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER KIMBALL, and others of the Mormon leaders, for high treason.

Mayor TIEMANN yesterday signed the resolution passed by a Democratic majority of both Boards of the Common Council, empowering the Counsel to the Corporation to memorialize the Legislature to repeal the Metropolitan Police Law, and restore the old Municipal Police system of appointments by the Mayor, City Judge and Recorder. The resolution was at once placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel who is to prepare the memorial forthwith.

The Committee on Frauds of the Board of Aldermen met again, yesterday, for the purpose of continuing the investigation of the Third-avenue regulating case. That the figures in the Surveyor's account of the quantities of work done, had been altered (as shown at the previous meeting) did not admit of a doubt; but the efforts of the Committee to fix the custody of the document upon any particular individual, after it left his hands, were unavailing. We understand that it is the intention of the Committee to report the frauds they have discovered, and their amounts, with the names of the persons connected with the various contracts, and such other facts as they have received, and recommend a reference of the whole to the Corporation Counsel.

FRED. KNOCHENHAUER, a Spaniard, keeping a low eating house and grocery in the basement of No. 52 West Broadway, yesterday morning shot his wife in the neck with a pistol, and from the effects of the wound she afterwards expired. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and from the evidence it appeared that KNOCHENHAUER had frequently quarrelled with his wife, and was jealous of her. They had been married only four months. The jury found that deceased came to her death from a pistol-shot wound, the pistol having been fired by her husband. The accused was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

J. PRESCOTT HUNNEWELL, the Constable of the Tenth Ward, who some two weeks ago shot JAMES P. DUFFY, one of the loafers and pilferers around No. 106 Mott-street, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of murder preferred against him. He declares that he was rendered unconscious by the beating he received, and has no recollection of having fired a pistol.

F. A. CONKLING, Esq., delivered a lecture last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, "On the Financial Revulsion, and its Relation to the Jobbing Interests of the City."

The General Markets, yesterday, were dull and heavy for Flour, the available supply of which exceeded the requirements of buyers. Corn was salable and firm. Other kinds of grain were lightly dealt in. An active demand prevailed for Cotton, which advanced a shade, and for Rice, which was very firm. Groceries were quiet, at about previous figures. A livelier inquiry existed for Provisions, which exhibited more firmness. Freights continued depressed.

### The United States Court of Claims and Its Suitors.

The Court of Claims is a tribunal, theoretically, of high character and dignity. Its office is to adjudicate upon established legal principles, within the limits of a well-defined jurisdiction, the claims of individuals against the Government. Practically, it is made a commission of Clerks, with no authority and no respect whatever. It is treated as a mere sifter for Congress of difficult and dusty cases.

In running our eye over the proceedings of the House of Representatives, a few days' since, we were surprised to meet with some fifty cases or upwards, in which that body had given effect to the judgments of the Court of Claims without debate. We were pleased with so favorable an indication. It seemed as if the Court were in the way of realizing the objects for which it was created. But on examination it turned out that the reports were all *against the claimants*. Such judgments the House generally adopts without discussion. It is taken for granted, that the Court decides righteously, according to the law and the facts, if it decides in favor of the United States; but not otherwise. If it decides against the United States, the Court is treated with contumely.

Take an instance from the proceedings of Friday in the Senate. The Committee of Claims reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay JOHN ERICSSON a sum of money in full for his services in planning and superintending the construction of the machinery of the United States steamer *Princeton*. The Senate report was originally made by Mr. BRODHEAD, of Pennsylvania, a man of integrity and fairness, but always exceedingly vigilant and scrupulous in examining claims upon the Government. It set forth that the Court was "unanimous" in the opinion that the sum stated was due to Capt. ERICSSON, and that the Committee concurred with the Court. Here mark how the "unanimous" opinion of the Court was formed. First the petition was tested on a general demurrer of the Government solicitor, Mr. BLAIR, on an argument which occupied the Court perhaps a couple of days, during which all the legal questions that could arise on the petition were thoroughly discussed. Taking due time to examine these questions and the authorities bearing on them, the Court decided unanimously that they had jurisdiction, and that the facts stated if true entitled the petitioner to relief. Testimony was taken. Mr. BLAIR was again heard on the questions of fact. The Court again took time to advise together, and came to the *unanimous* opinion that the facts alleged were proved, and adjudged accordingly. And this unanimous opinion was the joint opinion of Judge GILCHRIST, formerly Chief-Justice of New-Hampshire, a gentleman of the most thorough legal training, and of a mind so eminently judicial that the profession throughout New-England recommended him as the successor of Mr. Justice CURTIS on the bench of the Supreme Court;—of Judge SCARBURGH, a strict constructionist of the Virginia school of lawyers, who had been highly distinguished in his State, both as a judge and a professor of law:—and of Judge BLACKFORD an acute, safe, and pains-taking judge, who apparently considers himself appointed to administer a special statute jurisdiction for the protection of the Treasury, and never decides in favor of a petitioner, if he can by any legal possibility avoid it. Such is the constitution of the Court, which gave a *unanimous* opinion in favor of Capt. ERICSSON, in which *two* Committees of the Senate have now concurred.

One might imagine that a judgment so sustained, few men would venture to assail without good reason. But there are some persons who not only know a little more than anybody else, but are unhappy unless they can impart their superior intelligence. When the Committee reported Capt. ERICSSON's bill, and the opinion of the Court by Judge SCARBURGH was read, at the request of Mr. PUGH, instead of thinking it not unlikely that the Court might have imbibed a little law in the course of the twenty years' judicial service of its members—and that they might be as competent as a petit jury to pass upon the facts in an ordinary action of assumpsit, Mr. STUART arrogantly announced that, "if he understood the case correctly, from the reading of the opinion of the Court," it seemed to him that "*the Senate ought to reject the bill as unanimously as the Court have reported it.*" Now, would not it have been quite as modest in Mr. STUART to suppose it possible that he might not have understood the case correctly, as to assume that a Court, with all the facts before them, and on a full investigation, after hearing counsel, should have committed such gross blunders in law as he attributes to them? The Clerks of the Senate always read with rapidity, and not always with distinctness. There is generally something on the floor, or in the galleries, to distract the attention of Senators, on a private-bill day. Honorable gentlemen are not uniformly acute of hearing. Hence it would have been a wise precaution for Mr. STUART to have been sure he was right, before he went ahead; without needing to shield himself against the consequences of a misstatement by the potent mediation of an "if." When men know nothing about a case it is always safe to say nothing.

On comparing Mr. STUART's remarks with the report of the Committee, in the same paper, we find that he *has* misunderstood every material averment of fact, and every material proposition of law to be found in the opinion of the Court. He talked through some half a column, in which everything that was true was not worth contradicting, and everything that was worth contradicting was not true. And it is to such *extempore* censure as this of the Senator from Michigan, that the deliberate opinions of the Court of Claims are to be subjected, with the sweeping and scornful assertion that their bills ought to be unanimously rejected! Ignorant of the facts, ignorant of the law,—or, what is worse, reckless and indifferent as to both, Mr. STUART has damaged himself, we apprehend, more than the Court, by his inconsiderate attack upon them. "This man" too, of whom he speaks so sneeringly, and whose rights, judicially vindicated, he would trample on with such impatient contempt of judicial authority—"this individual" is but a type of a whole class of "individuals," who have looked with hope to the establishment of a tribunal where impartial justice might be administered between the Government and the citizen, and where men could assert their rights *like* men, without being reduced to the disgraceful necessity of flattering, and coaxing, and dining, and wining, and beseeching, and explaining to members of Congress, and hanging on to their coat-tails or button-holes for a chance to be heard. But if such a course is to be pursued, as this of Mr. STUART, and Senators or Members of the House will persist in attacking the unanimous opinions of the Court, upon such loose suggestions as may occur to them in the hurried reading of a report—the Court is merely a contrivance for delaying, not for expediting justice. The people have gained nothing by its establishment. The Court is to them, what the den of the sick lion was to its visitors; with liberal invitations to enter, but no steps pointing outwards. They get in, but they leave their bones there.

### Excess of Party Malignity.

If our readers would like to see some striking illustrations of the extent to which the partisan ultraism of the day goes in exacting service of its adherents, we refer them to two articles which we copy this morning from the Charleston *Mercury* and the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. The first denounces Gen. CALHOUN for having betrayed the South, and the last vilifies Gov. WALKER for having deserted the North, in KANSAS!

Gen. CALHOUN, as the public is pretty well aware, was the chief artificer of the Lecompton Constitution, and has contrived, by skillful counting, to keep the Pro-Slavery minority in possession of the Government of Kansas up to the present time. But he has had the temerity to say that if it can be proved that the Delaware Crossing returns were fictitious, he will throw them out;—whereupon the Charleston *Mercury* declares him a traitor to the South, and calls upon the people of Missouri to rally in their might and drive the enemies of Slavery from Kansas at the point of the bayonet! Poor CALHOUN, for the first faint indication of a purpose to be honest, is whistled down the wind with the most remorseless and reckless ferocity!

The Republican *Bulletin* is not a whit behind the Pro-Slavery *Mercury* in its partisan injustice. Governor WALKER has rendered more actual service to the Free-State cause in Kansas than LANE and all his followers in the Territory. His rejection of the fraudulent returns from Oxford County was the first blow struck at the systematic and gigantic fraud by which the Pro-Slavery ascendancy in the Territory had been so long perpetuated:—and his bold, prompt and manly denunciations of the Lecompton swindle, with his exposure of the fraudulent manner in which it was concocted, laid the foundation for the whole Anti-Lecompton movement which has since become so formidable throughout the country. Yet in spite of all this, he is denounced as a traitor and assailed with the most calumnious aspersions of his private character, because he does not find it convenient to mount the stump and engage in a political crusade upon the subject.

We know nothing of the reasons which have prevented Gov. WALKER from taking a more ostentatious part in the anti-Lecompton demonstrations which are taking place in different sections. But we can certainly imagine reasons abundantly sufficient to explain his course, without resorting to the slanderous assumptions of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. If, Gov. WALKER finds it necessary to give some attention to his private affairs, in order to repair the losses which his service in Kansas entailed upon him,—or if he considers his duty in the matter done, and prefers to leave to others the prosecution of the contest, he has a perfect right so to do. Things have reached a fine pass in this country if a man cannot abstain from politics and attend to his own affairs, without subjecting himself thus to assault and malediction.

The *Bulletin* alleges that Gov. WALKER has been bribed to silence, by the abandonment, on the part of the Government, of a suit in which he is interested to the amount of $200,000. The allegation is absurd on its face. To suppose that the Attorney-General could enter into any such arrangement, or that such a case could be allowed to go by default, is simply ridiculous. Besides, Gov. WALKER has done the Administration all the harm in his power in this matter. His letter placed the whole subject so clearly and forcibly before the public, that nothing remains to be said upon it. He convicted Mr. BUCHANAN of the grossest inconsistency and tergiversation quite as conclusively as the publication of a private letter could do it,—even if Gov. WALKER should consider himself authorized to resort to such an extraordinary step. And to cap the climax of absurdity in this matter, Gov. WALKER is neither silent nor inactive upon the Kansas question. He has written letters to every meeting which he has been invited to attend, and our Washington correspondent mentions one still more recent written to Democrats in Indiana, which comes in good time to put an extinguisher upon this gross and outrageous calumny.

The Republican journals will gain nothing by imitating the ferocity and malignant unscrupulousness of their fire-eating opponents. This cold-blooded crusade against Democrats, who have given them all their strength upon this subject, will prove neither to their credit nor advantage. It is too much like Sepoy warfare to command general approval.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE OF JURORS.—Senator PATERSON has introduced a bill to give to the prosecution, in all criminal trials where the offence charged is punishable with death, or imprisonment for ten years in the State Prison, the right of peremptorily challenging ten, and where the offence is punishable by less than ten years, three of the jurors.

The existing law gives to every person put upon his trial for any offence punishable with death, or with ten years' imprisonment in State Prison, the right peremptorily to challenge twenty jurors; and, also, to every person tried for any offence the same challenges are allowed in civil cases, either to the array or to individual jurors.

The people are also entitled by the law at present existing to challenge the array or individual jurors, but not to peremptorily challenge.

Mr. PATERSON's bill proposes an important change in this last respect, and one which we believe will conduce to the better administration of justice. The reservation of peremptory challenges as an exclusive privilege to the accused had its origin in that period of English jurisprudence when he needed every defence against the Government, and was a humane safeguard. But now the case is reversed. Sympathy is on the side of the accused, and nine times out of ten any failure to do justice is in his favor.

Mr. PATERSON proposes to give to the District-Attorney half as many challenges as the defendant has. All who have observed criminal prosecutions know how often justice is defeated by one corrupt juror against whom no personal objections can be substantiated. We trust the bill may become a law.

### A Misused Man.

Once upon a time Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, made himself reasonably conspicuous in the field of American politics. He "stumped" the country pretty extensively, and in one way or another saved the Union, as the manner of such is—though how or why, from what danger or in whose behalf and interest, we cannot at this moment precisely recall. We are sure of one thing only in regard to him, and that is that he rested his claims to the consideration of his fellow-citizens, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the fact of his intimate familiarity with Captain TYLER. Even as PATROCLUS with ACHILLES, so had BOTTS with TYLER, eaten, drunken, walked and slept, sharing the chieftain's thoughts by day and his couch by night. Naturally enough an orator of merit so conspicuous, and a statesman so favored by fortune must have made to himself enemies, and Mr. BOTTS could hardly have quarrelled with his lot had he encountered nothing more than the usual malignity of envious men. But he certainly has some reason to deprecate the excessive ferocity with which some foe, as yet anonymous, seems to persist in persecuting him. This remorseless person has pursued Mr. BOTTS into the seclusion of private life, and has even crossed the seas with him to "do him injuries."

In the month of December last Mr. BOTTS was in Rome, beholding the sights of the Eternal City, and behaving himself, doubtless, as became an ex-member of the American Congress, and a representative of the chivalry of Virginia. Little could he have dreamed as he lounged through the galleries of the Borghese and the Doria, the Corsini and the Barberini, that a demon was by his side, penning away his name and fame in "private letters" to some cruel correspondent at New-York! This subtle calumniator begins his attack by expressing "his amusement" with Mr. BOTTS—as if a Virginia orator were sent abroad, a blind Samson, to make mirth for Philistines like himself—and then goes on to describe the feats by which Mr. BOTTS had succeeded in tickling his jaded fancy. He asserts, in the first place, that Mr. BOTTS had made the tour of Europe, like a Manchester bagman, skimming in three months through "Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Austria, Germany, Prussia, France and Italy"—that he traveled from Florence to Naples, "seeing" both cities, within a single week—that he gave "two days" to the capital of Christendom—and that he intended to "do Switzerland" in three days of the Midwinter season! Not content however with thus branding his distinguished countryman as an *ignoramus* of the first water, and a foolish spendthrift of time and money to no decent purpose, the anonymous goes on to say that Mr. BOTTS imagined himself to be entitled to great and peculiar glory for achieving this humble imitation of Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and a hundred others as well Britons as Yankees, less known to princes, perhaps, but equally familiar with post-boys and conductors. Nor does even this cruel outrage satiate his malignity. After serving up Mr. BOTTS in the character of a simpleton, he proceeds to make him out a savage. He describes him as assisting at the ceremonies of Christmas Eve in the Sistine Chapel; an occasion, certainly, of some solemnity and interest to every educated Christian gentleman of whatever creed; and as behaving thereat very much as a Camanche might be expected to behave at a Presidential levee, or in a Washington Church, though it would be unjust to say that any red Indian has ever really so behaved in the haunts of civilized men. Mr. BOTTS, he avers, appeared at the chapel door in his ordinary traveling dress as being too ignorant or too careless to pay to the great festival of Christianity, in the private chapel of the head of the Roman Church, the simple tribute of external propriety which the least traveled farmer of New England would instinctively render to the Sunday's service in a New-York "meeting-house." On the remonstrance of the guards he retired "to tuck under the ends of his coat-tails, and put his hands in his pockets, thus concealing the absence of gloves," and then "boldly marched up the aisle, frustrating the objections of the more fastidious guards by repeating his only Italian words, *Non capisco; sono Americano—I don't understand; I'm an American.*" Thereupon, we are told, "he was allowed to pass;" the guards, that is, admitting the plea of "Americanism" as a valid excuse for any amount of boorishness, impudence and vulgarity.

That after such a story the author thereof should betray his *animus* by charging Mr. BOTTS with uttering opinions upon the fine arts, and with the intention of writing a book, is natural enough. Of course, the wish was father to the thought of the latter allegation which is manifestly borrowed from the Book of Job. But however much Mr. BOTTS may despise his traducer, we, in behalf of the public, have a right to hold him to account for his slanderous attack upon the American character. If a disappointed milliner, like Mrs. TROLLOPE, or a sullen devotee of brandy and water, like Captain MARRYAT, had written these things of an American legislator, we should know how to forgive it. But in the name of the multitudes of Americans of every condition in life, who vindicate their right to self-respect by respect for others—who are modest and manly and decent, whether at

THE CLAY AND CALHOUN DUEL.—We hardly blame foreigners for considering us a half-civilized people. It would be difficult for any person who reads the history of the recent "difficulty" between CLAY and CALHOUN to come to any other conclusion. It smacks from beginning to end of the half-savage and the half-civilized. It began in a bar-room,—a place where gentlemen of much self-respect are seldom found. It grew out of whisky-drinking,—a practice in which people of cultivation are not much in the habit of indulging. One of the parties attempts a joke;—he ventures, with bibulous courage, upon making a humorous remark concerning his friend. His friend, being not quite master of his judgment, construes it into an insult, and after bandying words a little while a blow is struck.

All this savors of low-life. It smacks of the cider-cellar and the grog-shop. It is a thing one might look for between a couple of New-York hackmen, or emigrant runners, meeting in a Canal-street oyster cellar. It sounds like a national insult to be told that it occurred between members of Congress,—men of standing and personal character.

After it had gone thus far, of course it must go further. A challenge passes and is accepted. A duel, in civilized countries, is a genteel way of showing one whom you have injured that you put your life at hazard for the sake of atoning for it. It is only among savages and half-civilized people, that it degenerates into methodised murder. But these two honorable gentlemen go to work forthwith to qualify themselves—each to kill his opponent. They repair to safe quarters and begin to practice ride-shooting. The duel with them ceases to be the resort of gentlemen and becomes the safeguard of murderers. It is used as a cloak for deliberately and intentionally taking life. Could anything be more characteristic of a nation which has not yet emerged from the darkness and barbarity of semi-civilization?

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF PARTY DISCIPLINE?—Matters at Albany are somewhat loose, in a party sense. We by no means insinuate that there is any other looseness, whether of principle or practice, at that famous capital. But, evidently, party men do not toe the mark as they did in years gone by.

Governor KING nominates an eminent gentleman of his own party for Auditor. There is a majority of Republicans in the Senate, including one member elected as an "Independent." But that body, nevertheless, gives the nomination the go-by.

More recently his Excellency again appealed to the patriotism and party feeling of the Senate by sending in the names of four candidates for Harbor Masters. This was on Wednesday. It was desired by the Governor's friends to refer his nominations to a Select Committee. The Democrats insisted on a reference to the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn—when two Republican Senators, uniting with the opposition, carried the question in that adverse direction.

These occurrences evince a relaxation of party ties. Public men are beginning to act independently. In this they but reflect the sentiment of the masses, who are much less bound by partisan obligations than formerly. Each successive election shows more and more how difficult it is to enforce political commands. The people will think and vote as they please.

It is a most noticeable fact, at the present moment, that two men, for many years eminent as political leaders, have incurred odium, almost amounting to excommunication, by an independent course on great public questions, and by declaring that they shall act as they deem right, without regard to the behests of party.

Such events could hardly have taken place ten years ago. They betoken a change in public opinion, and greater freedom in thought and action. Henceforth the People, the Press, and Politicians will be controlled less than formerly by creeds, platforms and tests. The change is in the line of true reform, and augurs well for the country.

LATE POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—We feel authorized to announce that Senator STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, familiarly styled "the Little Giant," is no longer a Democrat. It is from the *Pennsylvanian*—President BUCHANAN's Philadelphia organ—that we learn this startling fact. Up to the last month Mr. DOUGLAS was a Democrat, dyed in the wool—that and nothing else. His Democracy was a thing to swear by, brag of, bet on. Born in Vermont, he studied wagon-making at Canandaigua, law at Chicago, politics on the prairies, and statesmanship at Washington. He was the friend of JACKSON, the supporter of VAN BUREN, and the leader of the unterrified in the Northwest.

Who could have imagined that the Little Giant was no Democrat after all—that he was bogus—in short, a sheep in wolf's clothing? But BUCHANAN found him out. The Lecompton "test" exposed him, showing to an astonished public that he is a "Black Republican" after all! Verily, truth is stranger than fiction, and politics stranger than both.

### Small Literary Rows.

The belligerent temper which prevails at Washington seems to have reached New-York, where, however, it affects a different class of persons. It is mainly in the literary world that it makes itself manifest.

A very readable story recently appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, called "The Diamond Lens," which excited considerable attention, and led to the report that the leading idea developed in it was pilfered from a tale by the late WILLIAM NORRIS. Mr. F. J. O'BRIEN, the author of the story, makes a public denial of this report, and seems anxious to find somebody who will father it. He is gratified by Mr. MAVERICK, who says he can produce plenty of testimony to prove that the statement concerning the origin of the tale is true. Thus stands the quarrel at the present moment.

One CYRIL TURNER, whoever he may be, has dramatized READE'S *White Lies*, and his play was played with success at LAURA KEENE'S THEA-


TO DR. GUILMETTE belongs the credit of having provided the most attractive concert of the season—a concert of real stirring interest in every musical point of view. We are glad to add that there was a good attendance. Noteworthy features never presented a more gay and animated appearance than it did last evening, and on few occasions has the audience been so critical an audience.

There were several novelties. We begin with the most important—a Quartet by Mr. W. H. FRY. Mr. FRY is a native composer, who, from the disadvantages of circumstances which discourage the pursuit of art in America, has sought and obtained fame in other paths. He is the composer of an opera ("Leonora"), which was played with great success in Philadelphia, and which, under the energetic auspices of Mr. UBERTI, our excellent impresario, is shortly to be produced at the Academy of Music. He has written several symphonies, of such marked novelty and skill that M. JULLIEN pronounced them to be the greatest works of the age. In how satisfactory a degree he has written vocal and instrumental music, concerted pieces, overtures, and last, but not least, a "Stabat Mater," of surpassing tenderness and beauty. The quartet played last night is the eleventh from his pen, so that Mr. FRY has more than paid his respects to the classic chamber repertoire.

The peculiarities of everything that emanates from Mr. FRY's pen are originality and quaintness. The former he displays in a superabundant vein of melody—the divine afflatus of music; the latter in a strange mingling of unexpected forms, and out-of-the-way erudition. In the Quartet played last night, the first movement illustrates the latter phase of Mr. FRY's idiosyncrasy. Every instrument is individualized, and expresses its meaning with volubility, but in a language not easily understood. The movement, however, has two well-defined subjects in effective contrast, and a little more familiarity with the musical harmonies used by Mr. FRY would doubtless enable us to understand as well as enjoy this very novel and remarkable fragment. The slow movement (the second) which follows is the opposite in character and treatment. It opens and ends tediously, the melody is square and lovely, and the treatment thoroughly plain and appreciable. In place of the Scherzo which is usually the third movement in a Quartet, Mr. FRY has substituted an allegretto—a lively little fairy, in the old style, and fascinated, we should suppose, to recall an Arcadian past. Its delicious melodiousness captivated the audience. The last movement is a spirited finale, brilliantly conceived, and worked out with every regard to the vast capabilities of modern performers. The movement executions of this work are very great, and it is but justice to Messrs. COENEN, NEIL, RAVEL and ERNEST to say that such Quartet playing as they gave us last night has never before been heard in this City.

Mr. REMMER GOLDBECK—who, like Mr. FRY, has the gift to compose—produced two vocal pieces; containing little gems. Mr. GOLDBECK also played two pieces from the "Agnes Sorel," and a fantasie from the "Prophet." Mr. COENEN, the great violinist, played several solos, and more than maintained his high position as one of the greatest of living performers. Miss ANNIE MEARES sang PERGOLESI's air and variations, and other Italian compositions, with wonderful precision and effect. Miss MEARES is the best English artiste we have had in this country for many years. Mr. GUILMETTE sang a romance and a morceau each by Mr. GOLDBECK, and other vocal compositions, with that finished skill for which he is celebrated. In every point of view his Concert was the best of the season. There was so much to appeal to favorable criticism that we are compelled reluctantly to fall short of actual justice. Mr. W. A. KING presided.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER's grand Opera of "Robert le Diable," with its great cast, will be played to-night for the last time.


### Broadway in the Afternoon.

The beautiful weather makes Broadway enormously brilliant in the afternoon. There is no street in the world where so many handsome ladies can be seen in an hour's walk as Broadway. The fact that the walks are muddy and the watering-tub drenched diminish the number in the least. Indeed, it seems to make a promenade still more attractive to the ladies, as it enables, or rather compels them to exhibit an additional accomplishment—that of gracefully lifting the dress. The white petticoats decidedly, and very properly, outnumber the muddy. Indeed, this attempted innovation is rather a failure.

RETURN OF THE INAUGURATION VISITORS FROM RICHMOND.—The pickpockets made an extensive haul while the procession was moving, as well as at the scene of the celebration. Mr. SEARS, a shoe dealer of Philadelphia, lost his overcoat and memorandum book containing $115, with many orders for goods; another person lost $300; and another $1,500. The Speaker of the House of Delegates, after introducing General SCOTT to the members, was in the act of passing into the House of Assembly to repeat that interesting ceremony there, when his pocket-book was abstracted containing $60. A fellow calling himself HOWARD, well known to the Police of this City as a sponge, professing to represent this and that paper, at dinners particularly, introduced himself as got introduced at BALLARD's Hotel as a reporter of the *Herald*. He occupied a seat beside General SCOTT at the civic dinner, lived high at the hotels, and spread himself generally on the strength of his falsely assumed connection with a New-York journal. On the morning of the 22d he was charged with stealing at the hotel; was hauled up before the Mayor, and only escaped commitment by the absence of witnesses who were too busy with the celebration to appear against him.

The *Jamestown* carried a crowd of passengers on her return to Norfolk, not a few of whom were quite topheavy from the excitement of the celebration, and who made night hideous on the way. They were all treated with marked hospitality by the officers of the steamer, (who seemed to regard the whole thing as a good joke,) and safely landed them at their homes. She then left for New-York, where she arrived at a little past 3 P. M. yesterday. The trips of this steamer are performed with great regularity, seldom varying an hour in her arrival here from Norfolk and Richmond.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.—About 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, as Mr. ABRAHAM HITCHCOCK, formerly commander of several North River steamboats, was passing up Hudson-street near Leight, he was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell to the sidewalk. A gentleman who saw him fall conveyed him to an apothecary's shop, and sent for a physician; but before the latter arrived, Mr. HITCHCOCK expired. Coroner CORNEY held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict of "Death by disease of the heart," was rendered. The deceased has left a wife and four children. He was born in Poughkeepsie, and was 67 years of age. For the past two years he had been in the real estate business, having an office at No. 361 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

THE BRIG HELEN AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—The brig *Helen* has for some time past been fitting out for a cruise, and was all ready last Wednesday evening to start. The authorities, however, had an eye on her, and, to be in perfect readiness to overhaul her, in case she should start out suddenly, the Marshal went down to engage a certain steamer to give chase, but to his surprise learned that the same steamer had been secured to tow the *Helen* to sea. Of course neither the steamer nor the *Helen* went out at the time set. The necessary affidavits being made, the District-Attorney appeared before Mr. Commissioner MORTON yesterday morning, who at once issued his warrant for the arrest of JOSEPH SAMUEL, WILLIAM LOUIS and ANDREW DOS SANTOS. These parties were arrested and brought before the Commissioner, and committed on the charge of preparing and fitting out the brig *Helen*, to be engaged in procuring negroes from the coast of Africa.

☞ Last evening LEONARD WRAY, Esq., delivered at Clinton Hall the second lecture of his course on India, the subject being, "The Hindoo Castes and the Mohammedan Divisions fully explained, with Illustrative Anecdotes." About a hundred persons were present, and the subject was treated in a very intelligible manner to those who had not the slightest previous acquaintance with the subject.

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XVIII—THE KOSSUTH FAMILY IN AMERICA.

XIX—WARRIORS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK.

XX—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Fuel.

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**M.** CARTWRIGHT ..... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

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The Committee rose and reported the bill back to the House.

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Local Assessment Bill.

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**SENATE** ..... ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. LOVEJOY, from the bar of New-York, for a reduction of assistant fees. They state that the Sheriff now receives nearly $10,000 for summoning jurors, when $5,000 would be ample pay.

By Mr. W. A. WALKER, from Committee on Banks, a bill to amend the law relative to Country Banks.

By Mr. W. A. WALKER, from Committee on Commerce, a bill to amend the law relative to Country Banks.

By Mr. LOVEJOY, from the

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Last Week of the Distinguished Actress,
MISS ROSE COGHLAN,
Supported by her own Company.
TONIGHT, at 8, A NEW PLAY, entitled
A WOMAN'S REVENGE.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A Day at Rocky Point.
Steamer C. H. ROBERTS leaves foot of Desbrosses-st. at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily. Fare 50c.

Academy of Music.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Union Square Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Park Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Grand Opera House.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Madison Square Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Star Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lyceum Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Standard Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Haverly's Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Haverly's 14th-st. Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Brooklyn Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.
Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by the Favorite Actress,
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TONIGHT, at 8, OTHELLO.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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